

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
14 August 2003 (14.08.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 03/066046 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **A61K 31/405**,  
31/475, 31/517, A61P 11/02, 11/06, 17/06, 29/00

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE03/00184

(22) International Filing Date: 4 February 2003 (04.02.2003)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:  
0200356-4 5 February 2002 (05.02.2002) SE

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(81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,  
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU,  
CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,  
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,  
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,  
MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE,  
SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ,  
VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,  
KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW),  
Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM),  
European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE,  
ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI,  
SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,  
GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

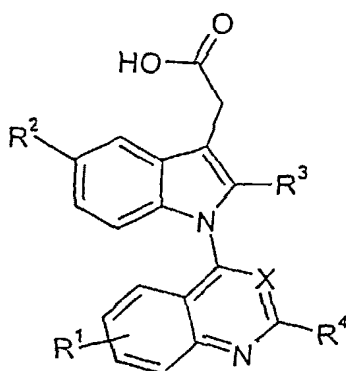
Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guid-  
ance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the begin-  
ning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

(54) Title: USE OF INDOLE-3-ACETIC ACIDS IN THE TREATMENT OF ASTHMA, COPD AND OTHER DISEASES

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to 1-(quinazolin-4-yl)- and 1-(quinolin-4-yl)-indole-3-acetic acid derivatives of the general formula and their use in the treatment of respiratory diseases; such as asthma, rhinitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); and other diseases mediated by prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub> (PGD<sub>2</sub>).



( I )



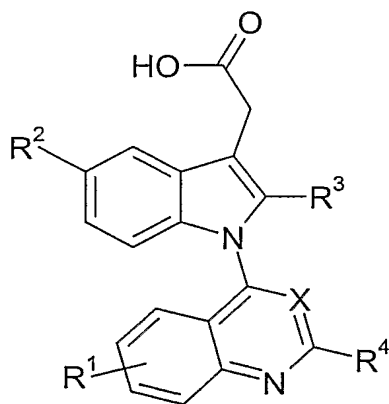
WO 03/066046 A1

## Use of indole-3-acetic acids in the treatment of asthma, COPD and other diseases.

The present invention relates to a new pharmaceutical use for certain indole acetic acids.

5 EPA 1 170 594 discloses methods for the identification of compounds useful for the treatment of disease states mediated by prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub>, a ligand for orphan receptor CRTH<sub>2</sub>. GB 1356834 discloses a series of compounds said to possess anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antipyretic activity. It has now surprisingly been found that certain  
10 compounds within the scope of GB 1356834 are active at the CRTH<sub>2</sub> receptor, and as a consequence are expected to be potentially useful for the treatment of various respiratory diseases, including asthma and COPD.

In a first aspect the invention therefore provides the use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the treatment of asthma and COPD:



(I)

in which

- 20 R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxy  
 R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxy  
 R<sup>3</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl;  
 R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>alkoxy, thioC<sub>1-6</sub>alkyl; and  
 X is N or CH.

25

The term alkyl, whether alone or as part of another group, includes straight chain and branched chain alkyl groups.

Preferably R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, chloro or methyl.

Preferably R<sup>2</sup> is methyl, iso-propyl or methoxy.

5 Preferably R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen or methoxy.

Preferably X is CH.

Preferred compounds of the invention include:

- 10 1-(7-chloro-4-quinazoliny)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
5-methoxy-2-methyl-1-(4-quinazoliny)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
2-methyl-1-(2-methyl-4-quinazoliny)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(6-chloro-2-quinoliny)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(6,8-dichloro-4-quinazoliny)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
15 1-(4-chloro-2-quinoliny)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazoliny)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
2,5-dimethyl-1-(4-quinazoliny)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazoliny)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
2,5-dimethyl-1-(4-quinazoliny)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
20 1-(7-chloro-4-quinazoliny)-5-fluoro-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
5-methoxy-2-methyl-1-[2-(methylthio)-4-quinazoliny]-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
5-methoxy-1-(6-methoxy-4-quinoliny)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
2-methyl-1-[2-(methylthio)-4-quinazoliny]-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-[2-(ethylthio)-4-quinazoliny]-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
25 1-(7-chloro-4-quinazoliny)-2,5-dimethyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazoliny)-2-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
2,5-dimethyl-1-[2-(methylthio)-4-quinazoliny]-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazoliny)-2-methyl-5-(2-methylpropoxy)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinoliny)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
30 1-(7-chloro-2-methyl-4-quinoliny)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
5-methoxy-2-methyl-1-(7-methyl-4-quinoliny)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinoliny)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Certain compounds of formula (I) are capable of existing in stereoisomeric forms. It will be understood that the invention encompasses all geometric and optical isomers of the compounds of formula (I) and mixtures thereof including racemates. Tautomers and mixtures thereof also form an aspect of the present invention.

Certain compounds of formula (I) are believed to be novel and form a further aspect of the invention.

The compounds of formula (I) above may be converted to a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, preferably a basic addition salt such as sodium, potassium, calcium, aluminium, lithium, magnesium, zinc, benzathine, chlorprocaine, choline, diethanolamine, ethanolamine, ethyldiamine, meglumine, tromethamine or procaine, or an acid addition salt such as a hydrochloride, hydrobromide, phosphate, acetate, fumarate, maleate, tartrate, citrate, oxalate, methanesulphonate or *p*-toluenesulphonate.

The compounds of formula (I) have activity as pharmaceuticals, in particular as modulators of CRTh2 receptor activity, and may be used in the treatment (therapeutic or prophylactic) of conditions/diseases in human and non-human animals which are exacerbated or caused by excessive or unregulated production of PGD<sub>2</sub> and its metabolites. Examples of such conditions/diseases include:

- (1) **(the respiratory tract)** obstructive airways diseases including: asthma (such as bronchial, allergic, intrinsic, extrinsic and dust asthma particularly chronic or inveterate asthma (e.g. late asthma and airways hyper-responsiveness)); chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)(such as irreversible COPD); bronchitis (including eosinophilic bronchitis); acute, allergic, atrophic rhinitis or chronic rhinitis (such as rhinitis caseosa, hypertrophic rhinitis, rhinitis purulenta, rhinitis sicca), rhinitis medicamentosa, membranous rhinitis (including croupous, fibrinous and pseudomembranous rhinitis), scrofulous rhinitis, perennial allergic rhinitis, easonal rhinitis (including rhinitis nervosa (hay fever) and vasomotor rhinitis); nasal polyposis; sarcoidosis; farmer's lung and related diseases; fibroid lung; idiopathic interstitial pneumonia; cystic fibrosis; antitussive activity; treatment of chronic cough associated with inflammation or iatrogenic induced ;

(2) **(bone and joints)** arthrides including rheumatic, infectious, autoimmune, seronegative, spondyloarthropathies (such as ankylosing spondylitis, psoriatic arthritis and Reiter's disease), Behcet's disease, Sjogren's syndrome and systemic sclerosis;

(3) **(skin and eyes)** psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, contact dermatitis, other eczematous dermatides, seborrhoetic dermatitis, Lichen planus, Pemphigus, bullous Pemphigus, Epidermolysis bullosa, urticaria, angiodermas, vasculitides, erythemas, cutaneous eosinophilias, chronic skin ulcers, uveitis, Alopecia areata corneal ulcer and vernal conjunctivitis;

(4) **(gastrointestinal tract)** Coeliac disease, proctitis, eosinophilic gastro-enteritis, mastocytosis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, irritable bowel disease; food-related allergies which have effects remote from the gut, (such as migraine, rhinitis and eczema);

(5) **(central and peripheral nervous system)** Neurodegenerative diseases and dementia disorders (such as Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and other motor neuron diseases, Creutzfeldt-Jacob's disease and other prion diseases, HIV encephalopathy (AIDS dementia complex), Huntington's disease, frontotemporal dementia, Lewy body dementia and vascular dementia), polyneuropathies (such as Guillain-Barré syndrome, chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy, multifocal motor neuropathy), plexopathies, CNS demyelination (such as multiple sclerosis, acute disseminated/haemorrhagic encephalomyelitis, and subacute sclerosing panencephalitis), neuromuscular disorders (such as myasthenia gravis and Lambert-Eaton syndrome), spinal disorders (such as tropical spastic paraparesis, and stiff-man syndrome), paraneoplastic syndromes (such as cerebellar degeneration and encephalomyelitis), CNS trauma, migraine and stroke.

(6) **(other tissues and systemic disease)** atherosclerosis, Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), lupus erythematosus; systemic lupus, erythematosus; Hashimoto's thyroiditis, type I diabetes, nephrotic syndrome, eosinophilia fascitis, hyper IgE syndrome, lepromatous leprosy, idiopathic thrombocytopenia purpura; post-operative adhesions, sepsis and ischemic/reperfusion injury in the heart, brain, peripheral limbs hepatitis

(alcoholic, steatohepatitis and chronic viral) , glomerulonephritis, renal impairment, chronic renal failure and other organs

(7) **(allograft rejection)** acute and chronic following, for example, transplantation of kidney, heart, liver, lung, bone marrow, skin and cornea; and chronic graft versus host disease;

(8) Diseases associated with raised levels of PGD<sub>2</sub> or its metabolites.

Thus, the present invention provides a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically-acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined for use in therapy.

Preferably the compounds of the invention are used to treat diseases in which the chemokine receptor belongs to the CRTh2 receptor subfamily.

Particular conditions which can be treated with the compounds of the invention are asthma, rhinitis and other diseases in which raised levels of PGD<sub>2</sub> or its metabolites. It is preferred that the compounds of the invention are used to treat asthma.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of a compound or formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy in combination with drugs used to treat asthma and rhinitis (such as inhaled and oral steroids, inhaled  $\beta$ 2-receptor agonists and oral leukotriene receptor antagonists).

In a further aspect, the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined in the manufacture of a medicament for use in therapy.

The invention still further provides a method of treating a disease mediated by prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub>, which comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically effective

amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined.

The invention also provides a method of treating a respiratory disease, such as asthma and rhinitis, especially asthma, in a patient suffering from, or at risk of, said disease, which  
5 comprises administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore defined.

10 For the above-mentioned therapeutic uses the dosage administered will, of course, vary with the compound employed, the mode of administration, the treatment desired and the disorder indicated.

The compound of formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts and solvates thereof  
15 may be used on their own but will generally be administered in the form of a pharmaceutical composition in which the formula (I) compound/salt/solvate (active ingredient) is in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier. Depending on the mode of administration, the pharmaceutical composition will preferably comprise from 0.05 to 99 %w (per cent by weight), more preferably from 0.05 to 80 %w,  
20 still more preferably from 0.10 to 70 %w, and even more preferably from 0.10 to 50 %w, of active ingredient, all percentages by weight being based on total composition.

The present invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as hereinbefore  
25 defined, in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

The pharmaceutical compositions may be administered topically (e.g. to the lung and/or airways or to the skin) in the form of solutions, suspensions, heptafluoroalkane aerosols and dry powder formulations; or systemically, e.g. by oral administration in the form of  
30 tablets, capsules, syrups, powders or granules, or by parenteral administration in the form of solutions or suspensions, or by subcutaneous administration or by rectal administration in the form of suppositories or transdermally. Preferably the compound of the invention is administered orally.

## Experimental Section

Compounds of formula (I) can be prepared according to the procedures outlined in GB  
5 1356834.

### Pharmacological data – Intracellular calcium mobilisation

10 Human Embryonic Kidney Cells co-transfected with both the CRTh2 receptor and G $\alpha$ 16  
G-protein (HEK-hrCRTh2-G $\alpha$ 16) are routinely cultured as monolayers in Dulbecco's  
Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM; Sigma) supplemented with 10% (v:v) heat inactivated  
foetal bovine serum (New Zealand sourced; Hyclone), 1% (v:v) non-essential amino acids  
(Gibco BRL), 1% (v:v) penicillin/streptomycin (Gibco BRL), 2mM L-glutamine (Gibco  
15 BRL) and grown under 1mg/ml (v:v) Geneticin (Gibco BRL) antibiotic selection.  
Approximately 24 hours prior to the assay the cells are plated at a seeding density of  
100,000 cells/well in 100 $\mu$ l growth media into black walled 96 well Poly-D-Lysine coated  
plates (Becton Dickinson), with clear bottoms to allow cell inspection and fluorescence  
measurements from the bottom of each well. All cultures are maintained under standard  
20 tissue culture conditions (37°C in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub>).

To enable changes in intracellular calcium levels to be measured in HEK-hrCRTh2-G $\alpha$ 16  
cells fluo-3AM is utilised as the fluorescent calcium indicator. A dye loading buffer is  
25 prepared which consists of a final concentration of 5 $\mu$ M Fluo-3AM fluorescent  
cytoplasmic calcium indicator dye (Tef Labs), 2.2 $\mu$ l/ml Pluronic F127 (Molecular Probes)  
to promote dye uptake, and 0.5 mM brilliant black (Sigma) to reduce background  
fluorescence in Balanced Salt Solution (BSS; 125mM NaCl, 5.4mM KCl, 16.2mM  
NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 0.8mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 1mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 20mM HEPES, 1mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, 5.5mM D-(+)-  
30 Glucose, 0.1% BSA and pH 7.4 with NaOH). On the day of the assay, the cells are dye  
loaded in the dark for 60 min at 37°C by removing the existing growth media and adding  
100 $\mu$ l of the dye loading buffer to each well.

Test compounds are made up at a stock concentration of 10mM in DMSO. The compounds  
35 to be evaluated are then prepared, by serial dilution in BSS buffer, to the required  
concentrations for inhibition dose response curves to be constructed. These dilutions are



then placed into the 1<sup>st</sup> addition plate which is pre-warmed to 37°C prior to assay. A PGD<sub>2</sub> (Cayman Chemical) E/[A] curve is generated for each independent assay by measuring the flux of intracellular calcium in response to increasing agonist concentrations. This allows the potency agonist (p[A]<sub>50</sub>) value to be determined for the HEK-hrCRTh2-Gα16 cells on any given day. Once the p[A]<sub>50</sub> for PGD<sub>2</sub> has been determined a separate assay plate containing 2 x p[A]<sub>50</sub> of PGD<sub>2</sub> is prepared as the 2<sup>nd</sup> addition plate (or agonist plate). This PGD<sub>2</sub> plate is also pre-warmed to 37°C prior to assay. The inhibition curve data obtained is then fitted as described below to estimate an IC<sub>50</sub> value (concentration of the test compound which produces 50% inhibition of the response to PGD<sub>2</sub>).

Measurements of increases in intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> ([Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub>) are then made using a 96 well FLIPr. Fluorescence changes are measured after the addition of either the test AR-C compound on its own (1<sup>st</sup> addition plate) or the test compound (1<sup>st</sup> addition plate) followed by the reference agonist, PGD<sub>2</sub> (2<sup>nd</sup> addition plate).

Measurements of increases in intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> ([Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub>) are then made with the laser intensity set to a suitable level to obtain basal values of approximately 10,000 fluorescence units. To assess compound activity alone fluorescence readings are measured over 5 minutes (1<sup>st</sup> plate addition), then agonist is added and the compound activity in competition is assessed for a further 2 minutes. The maximum fluorescent signal generated by PGD<sub>2</sub> is typically greater than 15,000 units and obtained with 15 sec of addition.

#### Agonist Analysis:

Absolute fluorescence units for PGD<sub>2</sub> control E/[A] curve data are fitted to the following form of the Hill equation using a 4 parameter logistic curve fitting program,

$$E = \frac{(\bar{\square} - \square)[A]^m}{[A]^m + [A_{50}]^m} \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

in which  $\bar{\square}$  and  $\square$  are the upper and lower asymptote respectively, and [A]<sub>50</sub> and m are the location and slope parameters respectively. Using the calculated  $\bar{\square}$  value, the absolute fluorescence units were subsequently expressed as a % of this value. For AR-C compounds that displayed agonism, the p[A]<sub>50</sub> was estimated as well as the intrinsic activity ( $\square$  of test agonist/ $\bar{\square}$  of PGD<sub>2</sub>).

### Antagonist Analysis:

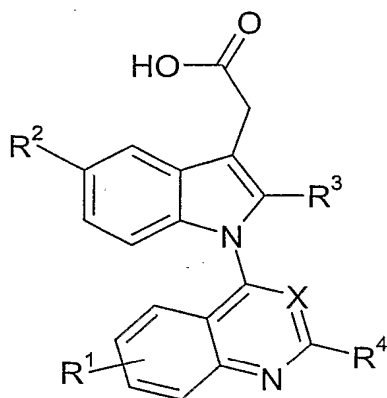
Antagonist affinity values were estimated using the  $pIC_{50}$  Cheng-Prusoff analysis. To this end a  $PGD_2$   $E/[A]$  curve was constructed (see above) and fitted to equation 1 to estimate the potency ( $[A]_{50}$ ) and slope ( $m$ ) values. The effects of the test compound were then assessed against  $2 \times p[A]_{50}$  concentration of the reference agonist,  $PGD_2$ . The inhibition curve data obtained was subsequently fitted to equation 1 to estimate an  $IC_{50}$  value (concentration of the test compound which produces 50% inhibition of the response to  $PGD_2$ ).

Compounds of formula (I) have a  $IC_{50}$  value of less than ( $<$ )  $10\mu M$ .

Specifically 1-(7-chloro-4-quinazolinyl)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid has a  $pA_2 = 5.8$ , 1-(6,8-dichloro-4-quinazolinyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid has a  $pA_2 = 6.0$  and 1-(7-chloro-4-quinazolinyl)-2-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid has a  $pA_2 = 6.8$

## CLAIMS

1. The use of a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the treatment of asthma and COPD:



(I)

in which

$R^1$  is hydrogen, halogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy

$R^2$  is hydrogen, halogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy

$R^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl;

$R^4$  is hydrogen,  $C_{1-6}$ alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ alkoxy, thio $C_{1-6}$ alkyl; and

X is N or CH.

2. Use according to claim 1 in which  $R^1$  is hydrogen, chloro or methyl.

3. Use according to claim 1 or 2 in which  $R^2$  is methyl, iso-propyl or methoxy.

4. Use according to any one of claims 1 to 3 in which  $R^4$  is hydrogen or methoxy.

5. Use according to any one of claims 1 to 4 in which X is CH.

6. Use according to any one of claims 1 to 5 in which the compound of formula (I) is selected from:

1-(7-chloro-4-quinazolinyl)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid

5-methoxy-2-methyl-1-(4-quinazolinyl)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid

2-methyl-1-(2-methyl-4-quinazolinyl)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid

- 1-(6-chloro-2-quinolinyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(6,8-dichloro-4-quinazolinyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(4-chloro-2-quinolinyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazolinyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
5 2,5-dimethyl-1-(4-quinazolinyl)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazolinyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
2,5-dimethyl-1-(4-quinazolinyl)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazolinyl)-5-fluoro-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
5-methoxy-2-methyl-1-[2-(methylthio)-4-quinazolinyl]-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
10 5-methoxy-1-(6-methoxy-4-quinolinyl)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
2-methyl-1-[2-(methylthio)-4-quinazolinyl]-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-[2-(ethylthio)-4-quinazolinyl]-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazolinyl)-2,5-dimethyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazolinyl)-2-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
15 2,5-dimethyl-1-[2-(methylthio)-4-quinazolinyl]-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinazolinyl)-2-methyl-5-(2-methylpropoxy)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-4-quinolinyl)-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
1-(7-chloro-2-methyl-4-quinolinyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
5-methoxy-2-methyl-1-(7-methyl-4-quinolinyl)-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
20 1-(7-chloro-4-quinolinyl)-5-methoxy-2-methyl-1H-indole-3-acetic acid  
and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

7. A compound of formula (I) according to any one of claims 1 to 6 for use in therapy.

- 25 8. A method of treating a disease mediated by prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub>, which comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt as defined in claims 1 to 6.

9. A method of treating a respiratory disease, such as asthma and rhinitis, in a patient  
30 suffering from, or at risk of, said disease, which comprises administering to the patient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or solvate thereof, as defined in claims 1 to 6.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/00184

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: A61K 31/405, A61K 31/475, A61K 31/517, A61P 11/02, A61P 11/06, A61P 17/06, A61P 29/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: C07D, A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CHEM ABS. DATA, BIOSIS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, EPO-INTERNAL

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	GB 1356834 A (IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LTD.), 19 June 1974 (19.06.74), (The compounds of the invention with anti-inflammatory activity, example 10, pages 12-13; example 20, page 17; example 23, page 19; example 36, pages 26-27) --	1-9
X	GB 1407658 A (IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED), 24 Sept 1975 (24.09.75) --	1-9
X	GB 1460348 A (IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED), 6 January 1977 (06.01.77) --	1-9

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

19 May 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

21-05-2003

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/00184

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 1170594 A2 (PFIZER PRODUCTS INC.), 9 January 2002 (09.01.02), (analogous PGD2-antagonist with the exact same use - see especially example 9, page 22, lines 9-11 and- 18-19 and fig. 10-B (c), page 34	1-9
X	see also abstract; page 2, lines 23-31 and page 4, lines 26-36) --	1-9
X	STN International, file CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 1978:500103, Document no. 89:100103, Cohn, Martin A. et al: "Failure of hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction in the canine asthma model. Effect of prostaglandin inhibitors"; & J. Clin. Invest. (1978), 61(6), 1463-70, (an analogous prostaglandin inhibitor, indomethacin, with anti-asthmatic effects) --	1-9
X	EP 0499143 A2 (HOECHST AKTINEGESELLSCHAFT), 19 August 1992 (19.08.92), (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, e.g. indomethacin, by inhalation, for the treatment of asthma - abstract; claims 3 and 8) --	1-9
X	STN International, file CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 2000:748811, Document no. 133:291110, Tanabe, Yosuke: "Indomethacin for treatment of psoriasis"; & JP,A2,2000297037, 20001024 --	8
X	STN International, file CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 1980:437283, Document no. 93:37283, Kabata, Masayuki: "Effect of cutaneous prostaglandins and anti-inflammatory agents on some experimental dermatitides"; & Hirosaki Igaku (1979), 31(4), 597-611 --	8

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/00184

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	STN International, file CAPLUS, CAPLUS accession no. 1982:210573, Document no. 96:210573, Holdstock G. et al: "Increased suppressor cell activity in inflammatory bowel disease"; & Gut (1981), 22(12), 1025-30  --	8
A	US 5965582 A (GUILLAUME LEBAUT ET AL), 12 October 1999 (12.10.99), (related compounds with anti-asthmatic and anti-inflammatory effects)  -- -----	1-9

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
**PCT/SE03/00184**

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: **1-6, 8-9**  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
**see next sheet\***
2. ☒ Claims Nos.: **8**  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:  
**see next sheet\*\***
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

### Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.  
☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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\*

Claims 1-6,8-9 relate to methods of treatment of the human or animal body by surgery or by therapy/diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body/Rule. 39.1.(iv)). Nevertheless, a search has been executed for these claims. The search has been based on the alleged effects of the compounds/compositions.

\*\*

The expression "a disease mediated by prostaglandin D2" may relate to a number of different disorders and conditions which can not be clearly defined by this expression. The claim is in violation with the requirement of Article 6 PCT that claims shall be clear and concise. The search has therefore been limited to certain examples of such diseases, such as asthma, rhinitis and COPD.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

29/04/03

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/00184

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Information on patent family members

29/04/03

International application No.

PCT/SE 03/00184

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